The LADIES MAGAZINE.

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Numb. XIV. From **Saturday**, *May* 16, to **Saturday**, *May* 30, 1752. VOL. III.

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LONDON: Printed for the Proprietors, and sold by G. GRIFFITH, at the Corner of *Elliot's-Court*, in the *Little Old-Bailey*; where all Letters (Post paid) will be received; and by applying to him, by Letter or otherwise, all Persons may be assured of being regularly served. *(Price Two-pence.)*

The HISTORY of the Reign of his present Majesty King GEORGE the Second, continued.

guilty of a great Irregularity, as a Commissioner and Trustee for Sale of the forfeited Estates, by empowering Mr. *Samuel Allen*, Secretary to the Commissioners and Trustees, to sign his the said Sir *John Eyles*'s Name, when absent, in order to make up the Number of Commissioners and Trustees required by Act of Parliament; and it was ordered, that he should for his said Offence be reprimanded in his Place by Mr. Speaker: And in fine, it was resolved, that the Thanks of the House should be given to the Lord Viscount *Gage*, for the great Service he had done the Publick, in detecting this fraudulent Sale. And a Bill was brought in, and passed into a Law, for making void the Contracts for the said Sale.

A Letter from Signior *John Angelo Belloni*, a Banker at *Rome*, to the Committee of Parliament for inspecting the Affairs of the *Charitable Corporation*, touching the seizing and confining of *J. Thompson*, at *Rome*, which was voted by both Houses an audacious Libel, attempting to impose upon the Parliament and the *British* Nation, and to amuse the unhappy Sufferers of the *Charitable Corporation* with deceitful Hopes of Relief, was burnt before the *Royal Exchange* by the Hands of the common Hangman, pursuant to the order of both Houses.

On the 1st of *June*, his Majesty having passed such Bills as were ready for the Royal Assent, put an End to the Session with a most gracious Speech; and two Days after, having appointed the Queen to be Regent, he set out for *Hanover*, from whence he returned the latter End of *September*.

The *Spaniards* had for some Time been making great warlike Preparations, and the Storm at last broke out upon *Oran*, which the *Spanish* Troops took from the *Moors*; who, some Time after brought a great Army before it, and endeavoured to retake it, but in vain, being totally routed by the *Spanish* Garrison. About this Time his Majesty granted his Commission to the Lords of the Admiralty, empowering them to erect a Corporation for the Relief of the poor Widows of Sea Officers.

Victor

Victor Amadeus, late King of *Sardinia*, died towards the End of *October*, having ſome Time before reſigned his Crown to his Son; though afterwards he would have reſumed it, and Plots were carrying on for that Purpoſe at the Inſtigation of the Jeſuits; which occaſioned the old abdicating King to be ſeiz'd and taken into Cuſtody.

On the 16th of *January*, his Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, and open'd the Seſſion with a moſt gracious Speech to both Houſes.

For the laſt Fortnight in *January*, a Diſorder (ſomething like a Cold) was ſo exceeding rife, that ſcarce a Family, nay, ſcarce a Perſon eſcaped it: It proved very fatal to People in Years, eſpecially ſuch as were affected with Aſthmatic Diſorders; which was thought to have occaſioned the vaſt Increaſe of the Weekly Bills at this Time, there dying the laſt Week of this Month 1588, which were more by 600 than died in any Week ſince the great Plague.

On *Sunday* Morning the 4th of *February*, a horrid Murder was committed in *Tanfield-Court*, in the *Temple*, upon three Women, *viz.* one Mrs. *Duncomb*, a Widow upwards of 80 Years old, *Elizabeth Harriſon*, who lived with her as a Companion, and her Servant Maid. The Lodgings were at the ſame Time robbed of ſeveral Things. Three or four Perſons were taken up for this Murder and Robbery, but only one *Sarah Malcolm*, a Chair-woman was proved guilty, who was accordingly executed near the Place where the Murder was committed.

The Broad Pieces of 25 and 23*s.* being moſt of them very much diminiſhed, were about this Time called in.

On *February* 23, the Penſion Bill, which two Days before had paſſed the Houſe of Commons, was again rejected by the Lords

But the moſt remarkable Affair this Seſſion was what was commonly called the *Exciſe Scheme*, or the Project of changing the Duties on Tobacco and Wine, and bringing them under the Laws of Exciſe, for which the preventing of Frauds in the Revenues was aſſigned as the Reaſon This Affair made a great Noiſe before it was brought into the Houſe, whilſt it was there depending, and afterwards The Beginning of *January*, the Tobacconiſts of *London* at a general Meeting unanimouſly reſolved to act in concert with the Committee appointed by the Citizens, Merchants, and Traders of *London*, and by all juſt and lawful Means oppoſe any new Exciſe, or Extenſion of the Exciſe Laws, under whatever Name or Pretence it may be attempted. Letters of Inſtruction were about the ſame Time ſent from ſeveral conſiderable Corporations to their Repreſentatives, earneſtly recommending it to them to oppoſe any new Exciſe, or any Extenſion of the Exciſe Laws whatſoever. And in *February* a Repreſentation to the ſame Purpoſe was agreed on by the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of *London*, to the four City Members. Notwithſtanding this, the Scheme was propoſed, and the Motion with Regard to Tobacco made in a Committee of the whole Houſe, on the 14th of *March*, which occaſioned a very long and warm Debate, during which Time there was a very great Concourſe of People in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, the *Court of Requeſts*, *Lobby*, &c. The Queſtion was carried in the Committee by 266 againſt 205, and afterwards in the Houſe on *March* 16, by 249, againſt 189; and a Bill was ordered to be brought in accordingly. This famous Bill was brought in the 4th of *April*, and read a firſt Time, and ordered to be read a ſecond Time on the 11th. But the Day before, *viz.* *April* 10, the Sheriffs, with ſeveral of the Aldermen, Common-Council Men, eminent Merchants and Traders of the City of *London*, went in their Coaches to *Weſtminſter-Hall*, to preſent their Petition to the Houſe of Commons, humbly praying to be heard by their Council againſt the Bill. The Number of Coaches on this extraordinary Occaſion, was upwards of 200, and there was a very numerous Body of People beſides. The Queſtion for allowing the Petitioners to be heard by their Counſel againſt the Bill, was carried in the Negative only by a Majority of 17, *viz.* 214 againſt 197. The next Day Petitions came from *Nottingham* and *Coventry* againſt the Bill. And then the Order of the Day being read for the ſecond reading of the ſaid Bill, inſtead of reading it a ſecond Time, a Motion was made, by Sir *Robert Walpole* that the Bill ſhould be read a ſecond Time upon the 12th of *June* next, which was agreed to without Oppoſition; and ſo the Exciſe Scheme dropt, on which Occaſion great Rejoicings were made by Bonfires, Illuminations, ringing of Bells, &c. both in Town and Country. Though it is generally thought that had this Scheme taken effect, with reſpect to wine, it would have been attended with good Conſequences, with regard to the Health of the People, by preventing the ſcanda-

(*To be continued*)

A genuine and impartial Account of the Life of Miſs Mary Blandy, *&c. continued.*

of his Marriage, in Order to deceive Mr. *Blandy*, and produced her own Letter in Court, as Evidence, when the Cauſe appeared greatly in the Captain's Favour; but on his Wife's making her Defence, ſhe produced the Letter, in his own Writing, which ſhe had only copied at his Requeſt, for the Reaſons already aſſigned; and declared, that nothing but a publick Inſult upon her Virtue, under her own Hand, could have induced her to detect his Villiany: As ſoon as ſhe had produced this Letter, which was verified to be his own Hand-Writing, the Court gave a Verdict againſt the Captain, and confirmed their Marriage; upon which their Relations again looked upon her as an Object worthy their Compaſſion.

After this Miſcarriage, and the Captain's Affairs being become deſperate, he took his Leave of Mr. *Blandy*, in order, as he pretended, to ſettle his Affairs in *Scotland*, for bringing on the Appeal, from whence he ſent the Arſnic along with a Preſent of Scotch Pebbles, and wrote upon it, *The Powder to clean the Pebbles*. This Powder Miſs had agreed to give her Father, but finding it would not mix well in his Tea, ſhe wrote to the Captain, *that ſhe would not venture to give it for fear of a Diſcovery*, after which he inſtructed her to mix it in Water-Gruel, or ſome thick Liquor, and with this ſhe complied; a large Quantity of Gruel was ordered to be made for her Father, to be in Readineſs when he wanted any, which was accordingly done, and ſhe took an Opportunity to put a Prodigious Quantity of the Powders therein; of this Gruel her Father eat, and was immediately ſeized with a violent purging and vomiting, and complained of exquiſite Pain in his Stomach and Bowels. Next Morning being eaſier by his Diſcharge, and ſomething which his Apothecary had given him, ſhe was afraid he might not have had a ſufficient Doſe, and accordingly in the Afternoon, when her Father deſired a little Gruel, ſhe carried him a ſecond Portion of the ſame, as it appeared on her Tryal, tho' ſhe denies it in her Narrative, which he drank and was immediately ſeized as before, only in a more violent Degree.—

The Day following, being *Wedneſday*, the 7th of *Auguſt*, Mr. *Blandy*, took Phyſick, when Miſs told *Suſan Gunnel*, her Father would want Gruel, and the Girl replied, ſhe would leave her Ironing, and make ſome; in Anſwer to which Miſs ſaid, *there was no Occaſion for that, the Gruel in the Pan would ſerve.* But the Girl remembering that it had an odd Taſte, imagin'd it might be ſtale, and was going to taſte it again, when in lifting the Pan up to her Mouth, ſhe obſerv'd at the Bottom a Sediment, which ſhe thought whiter than Oatmeal, and taking a little of it between her Finger and Thumb, found it gritty; upon which ſhe immediately remember'd her having heard that Poiſon was white and gritty, and conſidering how her Maſter had been ſeiz'd, ſhe imagin'd that the Gruel might be the Cauſe, and ſhew'd it to *Betty Binfield*, her Fellow Servant; made ſome freſh Gruel for her Maſter, and aſk'd the Apothecary his Opinion of the Settling in the other. It was now firſt ſuſpected, that the old Gentleman was poiſon'd, and from Circumſtances, it was plain, that it muſt have been adminiſter'd by his Daughter; for *Suſan* recollected her having ſeen Miſs in the Pantry ſtirring the Gruel the Day it was made, and on her coming into the Kitchen, ſhe ſaid Suſan, *I have been eating the Oatmeal out of my Father's Gruel, I have taken a great Liking to it; and I believe, if I long for any Thing, it will be Oatmeal out of the Gruel.*

Here I muſt obſerve, that a poor old Woman, and the Maid Servant, had before this been both diſordered by drinking Tea and Gruel, in which the Powder had either been put, or they had made Uſe of Baſons, which had a Sediment of the Powder left in them, intended for Mr. *Blandy*: — That when Miſs heard of the old Woman's Illneſs, ſhe was in great Sorrow for her, and order'd her to drink large Quantities of ſmall Liquors; that when *Suſan Gunnel* was taken ill, ſhe told *Betty* ſhe was afraid *Suſan* had been eating the Gruel, and if ſo, it would do for her. Gruel, ſays ſhe, is not good for *Suſan* nor myſelf, and ſhe muſt not taſte. Thus it is plain ſhe knew it would injure any one, ſave her Father; unleſs it can be ſuppoſed that ſhe was afraid the Girls, by taking it, ſhould fall in Love with *Cranſtoun*, and he ſhould have too many Admirers.

On *Thurſday* the Apothecary examined the Sediment at the Bottom of the Gruel, and declar'd himſelf of Opinion, that it was of the Arſnick Kind; on the *Friday* Mr. *Blandy* grew worſe; and on the *Saturday* appear'd to

be in imminent Danger. The Apothecary now defired a Phyſician might be call'd in, and accordingly by Miſs's Deſire, Dr. *Addington* of *Reading*, was ſent for.

On the *Friday*, *Suſan Gunnell* acquainted Mr. *Stevens*, Brother in Law to Mr. *Blandy*, with what ſhe ſuſpected, and begg'd he would inform her Maſter; but he was ſo affected with her Story, that he declar'd he could not do it.

The poor Girl continued ſo uneaſy in her Mind, that on *Saturday* Morning ſhe came to a Reſolution to inform Mr. *Blandy* herſelf; which ſhe accordingly did, and begg'd he would ſee his Daughter as little as poſſible. Upon this he gave Orders to forbid her from coming into his Chamber, and then ſaid, *Oh, that damn'd Villain* Cranſtoun! *that has eat of the beſt, and drank of the beſt that my Houſe afforded, to ſerve me thus, and ruin my poor Love ſick Girl.*

Miſs finding herſelf ſuſpected, and diſcharg'd her Father's Preſence, thought it expedient to deſtroy her Correſpondence, with the Captain, to prevent a farther Diſcovery; ſhe accordingly fetch'd down his Letters, together with a Paper of the Powder ſtill remaining, and having burnt them, declar'd herſelf *much eaſier*, and went away. The two Girls who were at this Time in the Kitchen, afterwards obſerving ſomething burn blue, rak'd it out of the Fire, when the Parcel was not quite conſum'd, and upon it was wrote, *Powder to clean the Pebbles*: Which Inſcription and Powder they preſerv'd, and was produc'd in Court on the Trial.

In the Afternoon Dr. *Addington* came, when Mr. *Blandy* inform'd the Doctor that he ſuſpected he had taken Poiſon, and that he believed it came to his Daughter with a Parcel of *Scotch* Pebbles, for he was always worſe after the Preſents of thoſe damn'd Pebbles were receiv'd; and he alſo remember'd to have heard *Cranſtoun* talk very learnedly upon Poiſons. Dr. *Addington* then aſk'd him, who he imagin'd had given him the Poiſon? at which he forc'd a Smile, though with Tears in his Eyes, and ſaid, *a poor love-ſick Girl, but I forgive her.*

The Doctor upon this order'd Miſs to be confined in her Room, and ſafely guarded, leaſt ſhe ſhould eſcape, or lay violent Hands on herſelf. And as there were no Hopes of Mr. *Blandy's* Recovery, an Opportunity was taken when he was a little eaſy to aſk him, if he had any Thoughts of making a Will; but as he was too ſenſible of the Manner in which he receiv'd his Death, he choſe to die inteſtate, and leave the Diſpoſal of his Eſtate to the Law: The Reaſon he gave was this; which I ſhall relate in his own Words, *Let me not judge her, I'll leave that to her Maker.*

On *Monday* Miſs begg'd to ſee the old Gentleman, and was admitted; at which Time *Suſan Gunnell* was preſent; and on her entering the Room, ſhe fell upon her Knees, and ſaid, *Oh! Sir, forgive me, ſend me where you will, and I'll never ſee, hear from, or write to* Cranſtoun *any more; ſo you do but forgive me, I ſhall be happy.* Mr *Blandy*, with all poſſible Serenity and Tenderneſs, replyed, *I do forgive thee Child, but thou ſhouldſt have remembered I am* your Father, —*and for that Villain* Cranſtoun, *if thou hadſt loved me, thou wouldſt curſe him, and the Ground he walks upon:* — Here Miſs *Blandy* ſeem'd in great Diſtreſs, and anſwer'd, *Oh, Sir, your Kindneſs to me ſtrikes Daggars to my Heart. I muſt down on my Knees and pray that you will not curſe me.* Mr. *Blandy* look'd up, and with his Eyes fixed upon her, ſaid, *I curſe thee! no Child, I bleſs thee, and I pray that thou may'ſt live to repent and amend:* — *Leave me, leaſt thou ſhouldſt ſay ſomething to thy Prejudice;* —*go to thy Uncle* Stevens, *he will take Care of thee;* —*alas! poor Man, I'm ſorry for him.*

It is evident from hence, that the poor unhappy old Gentleman conſider'd his Daughter as his Murderer; yet in the Warmth of his paternal Love he warns her from being her own Accuſer, and deeply commiſſerates the Sorrows of his ſurviving Friend, and forgetful of his own Agonies.

Miſs little ſuſpecting that the Gruel had been preſerv'd, or the Powder reſcued from the Fire, declar'd her Innocence of being the Cauſe of her Father's Illneſs; but *Suſan* reply'd, that ſhe was afraid ſhe was not innocent; and ſome of the Powder was in ſuch Hands as would produce it againſt her.

The Servants now recollected many little Circumſtances that confirm'd their Suſpicion of Miſs *Blandy's* Guilt; that ſhe had told them of the Captain's having ſeen an Apparition in *Scotland*; and that ſhe herſelf often heard Muſick in the Houſe; all which indicated the Loſs of her Father; —— that he would die before *October*, &c. all which they ap-

apprehended was intended to prepare them for their Maſter's *Death*, and to prevent a Surprize.

Sunday Mr. *Blandy* grew ſtill worſe, and there remain'd no Hopes of his Recovery; upon which in a diſguis'd Hand, ſhe wrote to Captain *Cranſtoun*, and deſired Mr. *Littleton*, her Father's Clerk, to direct the Letter, and put it in the Poſt Office: He took it according to her Requeſt, but, inſtead of doing as ſhe had deſired, he open'd the Letter, and communicated the Contents to his Maſter, who ſaid, *Ah! my poor love ſick Girl; but what will not a Woman do for a Man ſhe loves.* This Letter Mr. *Littleton* read to his Maſter, which was as follows:

Dear WILLIE!

MY Father is ſo bad, that I have only Time to tell you, that if you do not hear from me ſoon again, do not be frighten'd; I am better myſelf; and leaſt any Accident ſhould happen to your Letters, take care what you write. My ſincere Compliments.

I am ever Yours.

On *Monday* and *Tueſday* Mr. *Blandy* grew ſtill worſe; and on *Wedneſday* he was delirious, ſunk gradually, and dy'd about Two o'-Clock in the Afternoon.

Miſs *Blandy*, who was ſtill under Confinement, offer'd very conſiderable Sums to her Servants to aſſiſt her in her Eſcape, who honourably refus'd. But after Mr. *Blandy*'s Death, her Guard having left her, ſhe ſet out on Foot over the Bridge, towards *London*; when a Mob purſuing, ſhe was oblig'd to take ſhelter in the *Angel*, on the other Side of the Bridge, from whence ſhe was brought back, and in Conſequence of having at length confeſs'd the putting of ſome Powder into her Father's Gruel, to make him love *Cranſtoun*, ſhe was committed to *Oxford* Caſtle, on the 16th of *Auguſt*.

Miſs being now under cloſe Confinement, and the ſuppoſed Murderer of her Father, it might have been expected, that this Reproach, even without Guilt, would have been a heavy Burden upon her Spirits; nay, if it had been nothing more than the having loſt ſo indulgent a Father, it was natural to imagine ſhe would have been greatly oppreſſed with Sorrow:——But quite the reverſe; from the very Day of her Confinement ſhe was alert and gay; and during her Impriſonment, would frequently divert herſelf in forming Plans, where and in what Manner ſhe ſhould ſpend her Time and Fortune, after Trial; which ſhe propoſed doing in the South of *France*; reſerving to herſelf a neceſſary Time (before her Embarkation) to proſecute all ſuch Perſons as had libelled her, or in any wiſe defamed her Character, which ſhe was determined to do to the utmoſt Rigour of the Law.

Her Impriſonment was indeed rather like a Retirement from the World, than the Confinement of a Criminal:——It was what a Perſon, ſenſible of Shame, and labouring under a foul Diſgrace, would have choſe for an Aſylum. She had a Companion and Servant, or rather two Servants to attend her, the beſt Apartments in the Keeper's Houſe at her Command, and during a long Confinement was indulged to an unparallelled Degree; for no Perſon, without her previous Conſent, from her Commitment to her Death, was permitted to ſee her, tho' very extraordinary Sums were daily offered for that Purpoſe.

Some Time after her Commitment, ſhe ordered Mr. *Newell*, of *Henley*, (who ſucceeded her Father, as Town-Clerk) to adminiſter for her, which occaſioned his waiting upon her in Goal at different Times; when one Day in Converſation happening to mention Capt. *Cranſtoun*, ſays he, *Sure, Miſs, it muſt be for ſome ſecret Charm, that you could be induced to bring yourſelf into ſo much Trouble for a mean-looking little ugly Fellow.* This ſhe conſidered as an Affront, and replied with an Air of Contempt, *That other little ugly Fellows had been admired as well as the Captain.* Thus ſhe took an Opportunity of reminding her Attorney of his own Stature, and for this Freedom diſcarded him, and employed Mr. *Rives*, of *Woodſtock*, on her Trial.

There are ſome Grounds to believe ſhe ſtill held a Correſpondence with *Cranſtoun*, from the following Circumſtance. Some Time after ſhe was in Goal, a ſpecial Meſſenger come to *Oxford*, to enquire after a Stay-maker, who, he wus informed, lived there, and a *Scotſman*: Having met with the Perſon he ſought after, his Buſineſs was to inform him, that in a little Time he would receive a Letter from a Countryman of his, encloſing another for Miſs *Blandy*; that upon the Receipt thereof he was deſired to go the Caſtle, and deliver it into her own Hands. The Re-

(*To be continued in our next*)

An Account *of that High Dignity in the* German *Empire, called* KING *of the* ROMANS. *Continued.*

the Method of chuſing an Emperor or King of the Romans, and ſeveral other Matters of Importance, were regulated, and thereby the following Oath is preſcribed to be taken by every Elector before the Election, viz.

I ſwear upon this Holy Goſpel, and by the Faith I owe to God and the Holy Roman Empire, that according to my beſt Abilities, and with the help of God, I will Elect ſuch a Perſon for King of the Romans, whom I ſhall think worthy of that Dignity, and that without any Solicitation, private Intereſt, hopes of Reward, promiſe, or Expectation whatſoever. So help me God and his Saints.

Yet, notwithſtanding this Solemn Oath, this very Emperor got his Son *Wenceſlaus* when but 15 Years old, choſen King of the *Romans*, by engaging to pay to each of the Electors 100,000 Ducats, for the raiſing of which he was forced to Mortgage ſeveral Towns which have never ſince been redeemed.

After his Death, his Son *Wenceſlaus* was accordingly choſen Emperor without Oppoſition; but he ſo much neglected the Affairs of the Empire, and governed ſo ill, that he was depoſed by a moſt Solemn Sentence of Deprivation and revocation of all Rights, Exemptions, Privileges, and Demeſnes by him ſold or Mortgaged, without the Conſent of the Princes and States of the Empire; which Sentence was unanimouſly pronounced againſt him by the Electors, *Auguſt* 20, 1400; and as he never attempted to oppoſe it, he continued for 19 Years after in Poſſeſſion of his Kingdom of *Bohemia*. In his room the Electors firſt choſe *Jodocus* Marquis of *Moravia*, who dying in a little while after, they choſe *Frederick* Duke of *Brunſwick* and *Lunenbourg*, and he being murdered as he was going to be crowned, they choſe *Rupert* Count Palatine, who after a ten Years Reign died, without getting either of his Sons choſen King of the *Romans*; and *Sigiſmund*, King of *Hungary*, Brother to the abovementioned *Wenceſlaus*, was choſen Emperor, in whoſe Reign the famous *John Huſs*, who had begun the Reformation in *Bohemia*, was burnt for a Heretick at *Conſtance*, which the Emperor durſt not oppoſe, tho' he had given him his Paſſport to come and defend himſelf at the Council then aſſembled there.

As he left no Son, his Son-in Law, *Albert* of *Auſtria*, Marquis of *Moravia*, was in 1437 choſen Emperor, being the 2d of the Name, and after him, his Couſin *Frederick* of *Auſtria* was choſen, being the 3d of the Name, who got his eldeſt Son *Maximilian* married to *Mary*, only Daughter and Heireſs of *Charles*, the great Duke of *Burgundy*, and ſome Years afterwards, he got him choſen King of the *Romans*, which of Courſe paved his Way to the Imperial Throne; for preſently after the Death of his Father, he was choſen Emperor without Oppoſition.

Maximilian, in 1497, got his only Son *Philip* by the ſaid *Mary* of *Burgundy*, maried to *Johanna* Infanta of *Spain*; but *Philip* died before his Father, leaving two Sons, *Charles* and *Ferdinand*, the eldeſt of whom *Maximilian* endeavoured to have got choſen King of the *Romans*, but died before he could effect it, which had like to have occaſioned a terrible War in *Germany*; for *Francis* I. King of *France*, declared himſelf a Candidate for the Imperial Diadem, as did likewiſe the ſaid *Charles*, who had ſucceeded his Grand-Father in all the *Auſtrian* Dominions in *Germany*, and was beſides in Poſſeſſion of the Kingdom of *Spain* on right of his Mother, and of the 17 Provinces of the *Netherlands* in right of his Grand-Mother; and notwithſtanding the Power of theſe two Candidates, the Electors had, it ſeems, reſolved to ſet both aſide, if poſſible, by chuſing *Frederick* Elector of Saxony; but that Prince not only refuſed the Honour intended him, but was very inſtrumental in getting *Charles* elected Emperor, to the prejudice of *Francis*.

During the Reign of this *Maximilian*, viz. in 1517, the famous *Martin Luther* began to preach the Reformation in *Germany*, under the Protection of the Elector of *Saxony*; and having got the Emperor's Paſſport, appeared and defended his Doctrines before the Pope's Legate at a Diet at *Ausbourg*; but leſt he ſhould be ſerved as *John Huſs* had been, he retired privately from *Ausbourg*, and again took refuge in the Elector's Dominions, who continued his Protection not only to him but to all his Followers, whoſe Numbers every Day increaſed prodigiouſly, as they were ſoon after favoured and protected by ſeveral other Princes in *Germany*; and *Maximilian's* dying in *January*, 1519, prevented any violent Meaſures being taken againſt them.

Charles, when he was choſen Emperor, by the Name of *Charles* V. being in *Spain*, he did not come into the Empire until 1520, and as ſoon

ſoon as he was Crowned, he ſummoned a Diet to meet at *Worms* the 6th of *January* following, where a violent Edict or Decree was paſſed againſt *Luther*, his Writings, and Followers; and in 1524, a League was concluded among ſome of the Roman Catholick Princes, for carrying it into Execution; but this was luckily rendered Ineffectual by a Breach between *Charles* and the Pope. However, in 1529, a new Decree was paſſed in the Diet at *Spire*, againſt which the *Lutherans* proteſted, and from hence aroſe the Name of *Proteſtants*, who in 1530 preſented their Confeſſion of Faith to a Diet aſſembled at *Ausbourg*; and the Emperor having ſummoned a Diet to meet at *Cologne*, *Dec.* 29, to proceed to the Election of a King of the *Romans*, the Proteſtant Princes met the ſame Day with Deputies from many Imperial Cities. at *Smalkalde*, where they entered into a Confederacy for their mutual Defence, and ſent their Proteſtation to the Diet againſt any Election, which they inſiſted could not be legally made, whilſt the Emperor continued in good Health, becauſe it was contrary not only to the Golden Bull, but to the Rights and Privileges of the Empire. Nevertheleſs, at this Diet the Emperor's Brother *Ferdinand*, who had ſucceeded to the Kingdom of *Hungary*, was, by his Recommendation, choſen King of the *Romans* the 5th of *January*, 1531, but was not acknowledged as ſuch by any of the Proteſtant Princes or Cities; and the Emperor having in the Month of *November* preceding publiſhed a Decree, whereby he forbad the Exerciſe of the Proteſtant Religion, under the Penalty of corporal Puniſhment and Confiſcation of Eſtate, the Proteſtants began to prepare for oppoſing Force to Force, which occaſioned the calling of the famous Council of Trent, and would have produced an immediate War, if it had not been prevented by a Treaty in 1534, by which *Ferdinand* was to be acknowledged King of the Romans, and by another Article it was ſtipulated, that as often as it ſhould happen, that there ſhould be Occaſion for electing a King of the *Romans*, for the future, during the Emperor's Life-time, the Electors ſhould meet firſt, to examine into the Reaſons of the ſaid Election, and if they found them juſt and reaſonable, then the Proceedings were to be according to the Golden Bull; and on the contrary, if they ſhould be adjudged to be otherwiſe then was the ſaid Election to null and void.

This Treaty King *Ferdinand* obliged himſelf to get confirmed by the Emperor and Empire; but this being never done, the Proteſtants thereupon renewed their Confederacy of *Smalkalde*, and the Emperor having concluded a League with the Pope for attacking them, the War at laſt broke out in 1546, which continued with ſome Interruptions until it was ended by the Treaty of *Pauſſau* and the Reſolutions of the Diet at *Ausbourg* in 1555, by which the *Lutherans* obtained a free Exerciſe of their Religion; and in 1558, *Charles* reſigned the Imperial Diadem to his Brother *Ferdinand*, which Reſignation was confirmed by the Electors, tho' objected by the Pope, and *Ferdinand* was declared Emperor, who in 1562 got his Son *Maximilian* choſen King of the *Romans*, and Died in 1564.

Maximilian, the ſecond of the Name, was preſently after his Father's Death choſen Emperor, and in 1576 was ſucceeded by his Son *Rodolph* II. whom he had the Year before got choſen King of the *Romans*. *Rodolph* dying without Iſſue in 1612, and before any King of the *Romans* was choſen, his Brother *Matthias* was elected without Oppoſition; and he likewiſe dying in the ſame Circumſtances, his Couſin *Ferdinand* was choſen, without any Conteſt as to the Imperial Diadem, but that of *Bohemia* was conteſted by *Frederick* V. Elector Palatine, as was likewiſe that of *Hungary* by *Bethlem Gabor*, Prince of *Tranſylvania*, both which Conteſts the Houſe of *Auſtria* had brought upon itſelf, by its Perſecution of the Proteſtants; this occaſioned a new civil War, and at laſt brought the famous *Guſtavus Adolphus*, King of *Sweden*, into *Germany*; which War continued during the Life of this Emperor *Ferdinand*, the ſecond of the Name, who died 1637, a ſhort while after he had got his Son *Ferdinand* choſen King of the *Romans*.

This *Ferdinand* was accordingly after his Father's Death choſen Emperor, being the third of the Name, who continued the War with great Obſtinacy until 1648, when he was forced to ſubmit to reaſonable Terms of Peace by the famous Treaties of *Weſtphalia*, by which the Liberties of *Germany* and the Proteſtant Religion were ſecured; and by one of the Articles of that Treaty it was ſtipulated, that the Form and Election of the Kings of the *Romans* ſhould at the next Diet be Treated and ſettled by common conſent of the States, and by a firm and certain Imperial reſolution; but

this Article has never yet been complied with; on the contrary, in 1653, *Ferdinand* got his eldeſt Son *Ferdinand Francis* choſen King of the *Romans*, according to the old form; but he dying ſoon after, and his Father alſo dying in April 1657, the Imperial Throne was thereby left vacant; which furniſhed *Lewis* XIV. of *France* with an Opportunity to declare himſelf a Candidate for that Throne; but this rather contributed to render the Electors unanimous in their choice of *Leopold*, than the eldeſt Son of the late Emperor, whom they choſe after the Death of his Father, tho' he was but juſt turned of 18 years of Age; and tho' *England* was then in ſuch Confuſion that it could give no Attention to Foreign Affairs, he got peaceable Poſſeſſion of the Imperial Diadem.

In 1690 *Leopold* got his eldeſt Son *Joſeph* choſen King of the *Romans*, tho' he was not then 12 years of Age; and in Conſequence thereof he was, upon his Father's Death, choſen Emperor in 1705; but as he had no Male Iſſue, the King of the *Romans* was choſen in his Life-time; ſo that upon his Death, in 1711, a Vacancy happened in the Imperial Throne, which, however, the *French* were not then able to make any Advantage of; for his Brother *Charles* was unanimouſly choſen Emperor, by the Name of *Charles* VI. and what happened upon his Death is ſo freſh in every one's Memory, that we need not give any Account of it.

From this Abſtract, the Reader will ſee, that whoever is choſen King of the *Romans*, generally ſucceeds to be Emperor; but this is not abſolutely certain, for the Electors may, upon the Death of the Emperor, ſet him aſide and chuſe another. Then as to the Power veſted in the King of the *Romans*, whilſt the Emperor is alive, and within the Empire, he has no Power at all, it being then merely a Title of Honour; but upon the Death, or Abſence of the Emperor, he has the ſame Power that the Vicars General of the Empire have during a Vacancy of the Imperial Throne: That is to ſay, he has almoſt the whole Power that an Emperor has lodged in him after he is choſen; and conſequently, when there is a King of the *Romans* elected before the Death of the reigning Emperor, he muſt have by his Office, as well as by Cuſtom, a great Influence upon the next Election.

The END.

Continuation of the Proceedings in the BRITISH *Parliament.*

On the 3d, the Commons paſſed a Bill to enable *George Oxenden*, Eſq; and his Heirs, to uſe the Surname, Arms, and Creſt of *Dixwell*, purſuant to the Will of Sir *Baſil Dixwell*, Bart. deceaſed. After which the Houſe agreed to the following Reſolutions, *viz.*

That a Sum, not exceeding 277718 *l.* 16 *s.* 5 *d.* be granted to his Majeſty, for the Ordinary of the Navy, including Half-pay to Sea-Officers, for the Year 1752.

That a Sum, not exceeding 9699 *l.* 9 *s.* be granted to his Majeſty, upon Account, towards the Support of *Greenwich*-Hoſpital, for the better Maintainance of the Seamen of the ſaid Hoſpital, worn out, and become decrepid, in the Service of their Country.

That a Sum, not exceeding 100000 *l.* be granted to his Majeſty, towards the Buildings, Rebuildings, and Repairs of his Majeſty's Ships, for the Year 1752.

On the 4th, the Commons, after receiving ſeveral Petitions relating to repairing the Roads in *Berkſhire*, reſolved itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe, to conſider farther of Ways and Means for raiſing the Supply granted to his Majeſty.

On the 5th, the Houſe agreed to the following Reſolution of the Committee, for conſidering of farther Ways aud Means for raiſing the Supply granted to his Majeſty.

That the Sum of Three Shillings in the Pound be laid on all Lands, Tenements, *&c.* in that Part of *Great-Britain*, called *England*, *Wales*, and the Town of *Berwick* upon *Tweed*; and that a proportional Ceſs, according to the 9th Article of the Treaty of Union, be laid upon that Part of *Great-Britain* called *Scotland*, for the Year 1752.

On the 6th, the Houſe of Commons reſolved itſelf into a Committee on the Bill to continue the Duties on Malt, *&c.* and went thro' it with Amendments.

On the 9th, the Commons agreed to the Amendments made in the Bill to continue the Duties on Malt, *&c.* and received ſeveral Petitions relating to the repairing of public Roads, *&c.*

On the 10th, the Lords read a ſecond Time the Bill for diſſolving the Marriage of *Daniel Laſcelles*, Merchant.

The

The ſame Day, the Commons paſſed the Bill for continuing the Duties on Malt, *&c.* for the Year 1752; and reſolved itſelf into a Committee on the Bill for puniſhing Mutiny and Deſertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters, and went thro' it with Amendments.

On the 11th, the Commons paſſed a Bill for appointing the Deputy or ſecondary of the chief-Clerk to enrol Pleas in the King's Bench, called the Maſter of the King's Bench Office, one of the Deputies or Maſters for the Enrollment of Deeds, Wills, and other Conveyances, in the County of *Middleſex*, in the Place and Stead of ſuch chief Clerk. Then the Houſe reſolved itſelf into a Committee on the Land-Tax-Bill, and went through it with Amendments.

On the 12th, the Commons agreed to the Amendments made in the Mutiny-Bill, and likewiſe to thoſe made in the Land-Tax-Bill.

On the 13th, the Commons paſſed the Land-Tax Bill, and alſo that for puniſhing Mutiny and Deſertion, *&c.*

On the 16th, the Lords paſſed the Malt-Bill, and alſo the Bill for diſſolving the Marriage between *Daniel Laſcelles*, Merchant: Alſo, the Bill to enable *George Oxendon*, Eſq; to uſe the Surname, Arms, and Creſt of *Dixwell*.

Od the ſame Day, the Commons received ſeveral Petitions for repairing of Roads; and alſo received the Bill for diſſolving the Marriage of Mr. *Laſcelles*.

On the 18th, the Lords paſſed the Land-Tax Bill, and alſo that for puniſhing Mutiny and Deſertion, *&c.*

The ſame Day, the Commons ordered a New Writ for the electing a Burgeſs to ſerve in this preſent Parliament, for the Borough of *Eaſt Redford*, in the County of *Nottingham*, in the Room of *William Melliſh*, Eſq; who had accepted, ſince his Election, the Office of one of the Commiſſioners for managing the Revenue of Exciſe.

On the 19th, the Commons paſſed the Bill for naturalizing *Francis Degen*; and ordered a new Writ for electing a Burgeſs to ſerve in the preſent Parliament for the Borough of *Wilton*, in the County of *Wilts*, in the Room of *Robert Herbert*, Eſq; who, ſince his Election, had accepted the Office of Surveyor-general of his Majeſty's Land Revenue.

The ſame Day, his Majeſty came to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the Royal Aſſent to the following Bills, *viz.*

An Act for granting an Aid to his Majeſty by a Land Tax, to be raiſed in *Great-Britain*, within the Space of one Year, from the 25th of *March*, 1752.

An Act for continuing and granting to his Majeſty certain Duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry, for the Service of the Year 1752.

An Act for puniſhing Mutiny and Deſertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters.

An Act for appointing the Deputy or Secondary of the chief Clerk to enrol Pleas in the King's Bench, called the Maſter of the King's-Bench Office, one of the Regiſters or Maſters for the Enrolment of Deeds, Wills, and other Conveyances, in the County of *Middleſex*, in the Place and Stead of ſuch chief Clerk.

An Act for enabling *George Oxendon*, Eſq; and his Heirs, to uſe the Surname, Arms, and Creſt of *Dixwell*, purſuant to the Will of Sir *Baſil Dixwell*, Bart. deceaſed.

And then the Houſe adjourned till *Tueſday*, the 7th of *January*.

On the 7th of *January*, the Parliament being met, purſuant to their Adjournment, the Commons ordered in a Bill to indemnify Perſons who had omitted to qualify themſelves for Offices; and reſolved, that an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, to condole with his Majeſty on the Death of the late Queen of *Denmark*.

On the 8th, Mr Comptroller reported to the Houſe, that their Addreſs of Yeſterday had been preſented to his Majeſty; and that his Majeſty is pleaſed to return Thanks to this Houſe, for the Concern they have expreſſed for the Death of his Daughter, the Queen of *Denmark*. After which the Houſe received ſeveral Petitions for private Bills.

On the 9th, the Lords ordered, that an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, to condole with his Majeſty on the Death of the late Queen of *Denmark*.

The ſame Day, the Commons ordered a Bill to be brought in, to prevent Robberies in Lead-Mines.

On the 10th, the Commons ordered that a Bill ſhould be brought in to prevent Thefts and Robberies, to regulate Places of public

(To be continued.)

Viſions and Magic Spells can you deſpiſe,
And laugh at Witches, Ghoſts and Prodigies.

GOing Yeſterday to Dine with an old Acquaintance, I had the Misfortune to find his whole Family very much dejected. Upon aſking him the Occaſion of it, he told me that his Wife had dreamt a ſtrange *Dream* the Night before, which they were afraid portended ſome Misfortune to themſelves or to their Children. At her coming into the Room, I obſerved a ſettled Melancholy in her Countenance, which I ſhould have been troubled for, had I not heard from whence it proceeded. We were no ſooner ſat down, but after having looked upon me a little while, My dear, ſays ſhe, turning to her Huſband, you may now ſee the *Stranger* that was in the *Candle* laſt Night. Soon after this, as they began to talk of Family Affairs, a little Boy at the lower End of the Table, told her, that he was to go into *join-Hand* on *Thurſday Thurſday?* ſay ſhe; no, Child, if it pleaſe God, you ſhall not begin upon *Childermas-Day*; tell your Writing-Maſter that *Friday* will be ſoon enough. I was reflecting with myſelf on the Oddneſs of her Fancy and wondering that any body would eſtabliſh it as a Rule to loſe a Day in every Week. In the midſt of theſe my Muſings, ſhe deſired me to reach her a little *Salt* upon the Point of my Knife, which I did in ſuch a Trepidation and Hurry of Obedience, that I let it drop by the Way; at which ſhe immediately ſtartled, and ſaid it fell towards her. Upon this I looked very blank; and, obſerving the Concern of the whole Table, began to conſider myſelf, with ſome Confuſion, as a Perſon that brought a Diſaſter upon the Family. The Lady however recovering herſelf after a little Space, ſaid to her Huſband, with a ſigh, My Dear, Misfortunes never come ſingle. My Friend, I found, acted but an under Part at his Table, and being a Man of more Good-Nature than Underſtanding, thinks himſelf obliged to fall in with all Paſſions and Humours of his Yoke-Fellow: Do not you remember, Child, ſays ſhe, that the Pigeon-Houſe fell the very Afternoon that our careleſs Wench ſpilt the Salt upon the Table? Yes, ſays he, my Dear, and the next Poſt brought an Account of the Loſs of *Fort St. George*. The Reader may gueſs at the Figure I made, after having done all this Miſchief. I diſpatched my Dinner as ſoon as I could, with my uſual Taciturnity; when to my utter Confuſion, the Lady ſeeing me, quitting my *Knife* and *Fork*, and laying them *acroſs* one another upon my Plate, deſired me that I would Humour her ſo far as to take them out of that Figure, and Place them Side by Side. What the Abſurdity was which I had committed I did not know; but I ſuppoſe there was ſome Traditionary Superſtition in it; and therefore, in Obedience to the Lady of the Houſe, I diſpoſed of my Knife and Fork in two Parallel Lines, which is the Figure I ſhall always lay them in for the future, tho' I do not know any Reaſon for it.

It is not difficult for a Man to ſee that a Perſon has conceived an Averſion to him. For my own Part I quickly found, by the Lady's Looks, that ſhe regarded me as a very odd kind of Fellow, with an unfortunate Aſpect. For which Reaſon I took my leave immediately after Dinner, and withdrew to my own Lodgings. Upon my Return home, I fell into a profound Contemplation on the Evils that attended theſe ſuperſtitious Follies of Mankind; how they Subject us to imaginary Afflictions, and additional Sorrows, that do not properly come within our Lot. As if the Natural Calmaities of Life were not ſufficient for it, we turn the moſt indifferent Circumſtances into Misfortunes, and ſuffer as much from trifling Accidents, as from real Evils. I have known the ſhooting of a Star ſpoil a Night's reſt; and have ſeen a Man in love grow Pale and loſe his Appetite, upon the plucking of a merry Thought. A ſcreech-*Owl* at Midnight has alarmed a Family more than a Band of Robbers; and the Voice of a Cricket hath ſtruck more Terror than the roaring of a Lion. There is nothing ſo inconſiderable, which may not appear dreadful to an Imagination that is filled with *Omens* and *Prognoſticks*. A ruſty Nail, or a crooked Pin, ſhoot up into Prodigies.

I remember I was once in a mixt Aſſembly, that was full of Noiſe and Mirth, when on a ſudden an old Woman obſerved there were thirteen of us in Company. This remark ſtruck a panic Terror into ſeveral that were preſent, inſomuch that one or two of the Ladies were going to leave the Room; but a Friend of mine taking Notice that one of our Female Companions was big with Child, affirmed there were fourteen in the Room, and that inſtead of portending one of the Company ſhould die, it plainly foretold one of them ſhould be born. Had not my Friend found out this Expedient to break the Omen, I queſtion not but half the

Women

Women in the Company would have fallen ſick that very Night.

An old Maid that is troubled with the Vapours, pronounces infinite Diſturbances of this Kind among her Friends and Neighbours. I know a Maiden-Aunt, of a great Family, who is one of theſe antiquated Sybils, that forebodes and propheſies from one End of the Year to the other. She is always ſeeing Apparitions, and hearing Death-Watches; and was the other Day almoſt frighted out of her Wits by the great Houſe-Dog, that howled in the Stable at a Time, when ſhe lay ill of the Tooth-Ach. Such an extravagant Caſt of Mind engages Multitudes of People, not only in impertinent Terrors, but in ſupernumerary Duties of Life; and ariſes from that Fear and Ignorance which are natural to the Soul of Man. The Horror with which we entertain the Thoughts of Death, or indeed of any future Evil, and the Uncertainty of its Approach, fill a melancholy Mind with innumerable Apprehenſions and Suſpicions, and, conſequently, diſpoſe it to the Obſervation of ſuch groundleſs Prodigies and Predictions. For as it is the chief Concern of wiſe Men to retrench the Evils of Life by the Reaſonings of Philoſophy; it is the Employment of Fools to multiply them by the Sentiments of Superſtition.

For my own Part, I ſhould be very much troubled, were I endowed with this divining Quality, tho' it ſhould inform me truly of every Thing that can befal me. I would not anticipate the Reliſh of any Happineſs, nor feel the Weight of any Miſery, before it actually arrives.

I know but one Way of fortifying my Soul againſt theſe gloomy Preſages and Terrors of Mind, and that is, by ſecuring to myſelf the Friendſhip and Protection of that Being, who diſpoſes of Events, and governs Futurity. He ſees at one View, the whole Thread of my Exiſtence; not only that Part of it which I have already paſſed thro', but that which runs forward into all the Depths of Eternity. When I lay myſelf down to Sleep, I recommend myſelf to his Care; when I awake, I give myſelf to his Directions. Amidſt all the Evils that threaten me, I will look up to him for Help, and queſtion not but he will either avert them, or turn them to my Advantage. Tho' I know neither the Time nor the Manner of the Death I am to die, I am not at all ſollicitous about it; becauſe I am ſure that he knows them both, and that he will not fail to comfort and ſupport me under them.

The *BRITISH* MUSE:

Containing original Poems, and ſelect Pieces from the moſt celebrated Engliſh POETS.

ODE *on the* Prince *of* Wales's *Birth-Day.* (*As performed at* Ranelagh.)

RECIT.

ANother paſſing Year is flown;
The op'ning Bud is fuller blown:
Ye Sons of Muſick, ſtrike the Lyre!
Be thankful *Britons*, and admire!

AIR.

Before him ſtrew each fragrant Flower,
The Gift of laviſh *May*;
Erect the Arch, and deck the Bow'r,
'Tis GEORGE's natal Day.
Beneath his mighty Grandſire's Shade
The illuſtrious Plant expands;
By his fond Care more comely made,
More lofty by his Hands.

DA CAPO.

RECIT.

Old Time unlocks and ſhuts up Springs,
He builds new Thrones, and pulls down Kings:
Yet all his Ruins we forgive,
Our full Amends we now receive.

AIR.

Tho' his Scythe has mow'd down all
The mighty Lords that rul'd this Ball,
Yet this moſt important Hour
All his Waſte does overpay;
All his Rage and wide Decay,
Are remember'd now no more.

RECIT.

This laviſh Day does every Bleſſing bring
In greater Plenty than an *Eaſtern* Spring;
Britons begin, your Notes of Tranſport raiſe,
And pour your Gratitude in Songs of Praiſe.

AIR.

'Tis GEORGE's Day——Awake to Joy!
'Tis GEORGE's Day——Your Songs employ:
Sound the Trumpet, beat the Drum,
Peace and Plenty both are come.
Now no more,
The Cannons roar;
Britain happy ſhall remain,
Britain Miſtreſs of the Main.

DA CAPO.

DUETTO

Briſk Trade ſhall increaſe, and fair Science appear;
And none but the Tyrant, and Faithleſs ſhall fear.

To the Memory of a FATHER.

FOrgive, bleſt Shade, forgive the long Delay
Of this laſt Tribute, which my Love can pay;
For overcharg'd with Woe, ſucceeding Woe,
My languid Numbers long have ceas'd to flow;
Till breaking thro' the Gloom, at laſt the Muſe,
For thee, her melancholy Strain renews;
For thee, once more, with daring Pinions ſoars,
Yet as ſhe ſings thy Praiſe, thy Loſs deplores.
O! Shade rever'd! O! thou lamented Duſt!
Say, what in thee, ſhall we regret the moſt;
Or thee, by what dear Title, moſt commend,
The Huſband, Father, Paſtor, or the Friend?
For in theſe various Characters he ſhone,
None moſt, for all theſe Virtues were his own.
Nor was that all the Fame his Name acquir'd,
For Worth and Learning equally admir'd;
Above Diſguiſe, or falſe deluſive Art,
Then moſt belov'd, when moſt he ſhew'd his Heart;
There all was good, was gen'rous and ſincere,
Of ev'ry Vice, and ev'ry Falſehood clear.
With Fortitude unſhaken to the laſt,
Thro' all Viciſſitudes of Life he paſt.
With equal Patience did alike ſuſtain
Affliction's Load, and agonizing Pain;
And ſtill collected yielded up his Breath,
Not conquer'd, but the Coequeror of Death.
Worn out at laſt by ſlow Diſeaſe and Pain,
He calmly fled from this tumultuous Scene;
And in the quiet Manſions of Repoſe,
Sleeps where their Cares poor weary Pilgrims loſe.
And O! ye ever ſilent Seats of Reſt,
Who have not oft receiv'd a purer Gueſt,
Inviolated keep the ſacred Earth,
Till the laſt Trump ſhall wake it to new Birth.
But ſay! that active animating Fire,
That Breath of God. O! ſay ſhall that expire?
Shall that be, too, extinguiſh'd in the Tomb,
Till Time's laſt Period, Mortals final Doom?
O! no! the Soul, Priſ'ner no more to Clay,
To its own Seat, exulting, wings its Way;
Thro' Worlds on Worlds th' extatic Wand'rer flies,
Till round him Heav'n's immortal Charms ariſe.
O! thou on Earth, his juſtly fondeſt Care,
Who with him Hymen's ſofter Bands didſt ſhare,
Whoſe Torch, when num'rous Years their Courſe had run,
Than at the firſt, with purer Luſtre ſhone;
Nor think, not tho' on Earth's diſſolv'd the Tie,
That ſo ſublime a Flame can ever die.
No! that to more exalted Orbs ſhall ſoar,
And ſtill exiſt, when Time ſhall be no more.
Then, O! ſuppreſs thy Grief, the riſing Sighs,
To you bright Heav'n raiſe up thy ſtreaming Eyes;
There view thy happy Conſort, on the Plains,
Where Harmony, and Love eternal reigns.
There with the Shade of ſome lov'd Friend he roves
Thro' everlaſting Sweets, and blooming Groves;
Or mingling in the bleſt, ſeraphic Quire,
To Strains celeſtial tunes his golden Lyre.
Then, as on Earth thine was his ev'ry Care,
So do thou alſo in his Tranſports ſhare;
Till far in Age, thy earthy Cov'ring gone,
Thou nearer view theſe Bleſſings, then thy own;
And when again, to part no more, ye join,
His Raptures ſhall be heightened ſtill by thine.
Then in that Thought be buried all thy Woe,
For me, not thee, there's Cauſe for Tears to flow;
Leſt failing here his Virtues to attain,
My Faither's Heav'n I alſo fail to gain.
But, gracious God! each Frailty to ſubdue,
Still let me keep him ever in my View;
And let his Precepts and Example guide
My doubtful Bark thro' Life's tempeſtuous Tide;
And if thou haſt ordain'd it to run on,
In the ſame bitter Stream it long has gone,
O! let his Fortitude it ſtill ſuſtain,
And all the Eddies of wild Grief reſtrain;
Till, from a Sea of Sorrows ſafely o'er,
I gain at laſt his peaceful happy Shore;
And with him ſhare the ever bleſt Reward,
Which God for ſuff'ring Virtue has prepar'd.

OPHELIA.

On Miſs CHARLOT CLAYTON's BIRTH-DAY, December 11.

THE ſhorteſt Day, and longeſt Night,
Gave Birth to all that's fair and bright:
So from the Cloud of blackeſt Dye,
The brighteſt Lightnings always fly.

Chrono-

Chronological Diary of Foreign and Domeſtick Affairs.

Political State of Foreign Affairs.

Smyrna, March 18.

ON the 9th a Fire happened in the Turks Quarter of this City, which burnt with ſuch Fury, that there was no ſtopping the Progreſs of the Flames till Engines were made Uſe of, which were borrowed of the Europeans. Two Caravanſerais, Houſes which the Hoſpitality of the Turks provide for lodging of Travellers, with a large Quantity of Proviſion, were conſumed thereby. On the 11th another Fire broke out in a Part of the City near the Europeans, which alſo, by Means of their Engines, was ſoon extinguiſhed; but ſome Hours after another Fire began in the ſame Quarter, which was likewiſe ſoon put out. This third Fire makes it ſuſpected that ſome Incendiaries have been at Work.

Naples, May 4. Upon receiving Advice that the famous Achmet Gimmoſa, who was ſome Time ago in Slavery here, was cruizing with four Xebeques in the Waters of Stillo, the Court ſent an Expreſs to the two Men of War which are on the South of Sicily, with Orders to join our Xebeques, and give Chaſe to that Corſair.

The Ruins of the antient City of Heraclea inceſſantly afford ſomething new and curious. There has lately been found amongſt them an Urn of three Feet and a half high of very fine Marble as white as Alabaſter. The Delicacy of the Bas Relief, together wirh the Simplicity of the Ornaments, proves the Antiquity of the Work, and ſhews it to be the Production of the flouriſhing Ages of Greece.

Genoa, May 9. The three Algerine Xebeques which accompanied that taken by the Xebeques of the King of the two Sicilies, have appeared again upon the Coaſts of Naples and the Eccleſiaſtical State; one of which has taken, near the Iſland of Procida, a Genoeſe Pink, carrying ſixty Men. The two others have taken, at a little Diſtance from Civita Vecchia, a Pink from Barcelona, which was tranſporting 120 Recruits for the Spaniſh Troops in the Service of his Sicilian Majeſty. This Pink maintained a Fight of four Hours.

Vienna, May 17. The Court has receiv'd by a Courier from Madrid, the Treaty which was ſign'd in regard to Italy, which has been communicated to the Earl of Hyndford. The Treaty of Aix-la-Chappelle is thereby confirmed, in reſpect to what concerns the contracting Parties. The Succours which they ſhall reſpectively furniſh, in Caſe of Neceſſity, for the Defence of thoſe Poſſeſſions, is regulated, viz. the Empreſs Queen 6000 Men; the Emperor, as Grand Duke of Tuſcany, 6000 Men; the King of Spain 6000 Men; the King of the Two Sicilies 6000 Men; and the Infant Duke of Parma, 1600.

Naples, May 9. Her Majeſty is brought to Bed of a Prince, which Happineſs we are preparing to celebrate.

Bruſſels, May 29. The Britiſh Commiſſaries have diſpatched a Courier to Hanover, in order to bring his Majeſty's Anſwer relating to the Tariff.

Toulon, May 18. The four Men of War are to go out of the Harbour To-morrow. A Tranſport is arrived here from Breſt with 154 Cannons.

Paris, May 29. All the Military Inſpectors are ſetting out for the Reviews of their ſeveral Regiments.

LONDON, May 30.

A Girl who had for ſome Time paſt been obliged to the Generoſity of a married Perſon of Eminence, who went under a feigned Name to her, and had alſo contracted Matrimony with her, was about a Month ſince taken very ill; an Apothecary attended her, by whoſe Care ſhe ſoon began to recover, and remained pretty well for a few Days: But in a ſhort Time ſhe relapſed into a very dangerous Condition: Medicines were adminiſtred to her by the Apothecary, which had no Effect: He was greatly ſurprized at this, and told her, that ſhe had certainly taken ſomething to counteract the Virtues of what had been given her, which ſhe ſolemnly denied, and laſt Week died in the greateſt Agony. In one of her Pockets was found a Letter from her pretended Friend, preſſing her, if ſhe regarded the Re eſtabliſhment of her Health, to continue thoſe Powders he had ſent her, every other Day, and not to acquaint the Apothecary with it, leaſt he ſhould oppoſe the only Means by which (if ſhe had any Confidence in him) ſhe ſhould recover. On Sunday Night her Corpſe was decently interr'd.

By a Letter from Ireland we have an Account, that Orders have been given for ſearching the Houſes of Roman Catholicks for Arms.

Some

Some private Letters by the Onſlow, Capt Hind, from the Eaſt-Indies, ſay, that the Dutch ſome Time ſince took two Proas belonging to the Engliſh, on the Coaſt of Summatra; and lately a Sloop with a Quantity of Dollars and valuable Goods on board. As that Coaſt is open to All, we muſt ſuppoſe theſe Fellows to be Pirates; as ſuperior Strength is the only Reaſon they give for ſuch Actions; and as we are very ſure our good Allies would not countenance ſuch Proceedings.

Our Merchants have Advice from Jamaica, that for the better Regulation of that Iſland, the Government there had thought proper to divide the ſame into five Counties, viz. Middleſex, Surrey, Cornwall, Northumberland, and Somerſet.

On Thurſday 7-night laſt a poor Welch Shoemaker, with his Wife, and a little Infant in her Arms, came to a Houſe in Little Queen-Street, Holborn, where Twopenny Lodgings are to be let, and there they got a Bed. In the Morning they got up and went about their Buſineſs; but the Landlord was not a little ſurprized and vexed, when he found that they had left the Child behind them.

Monday a Man genteely dreſſed threw himſelf into the New River near Iſlington, in Sight of ſeveral Perſons, and was drowned; his Body was taken out, and in his Pockets was found a Watch, &c. He was carried to the Church-yard.

Monday Night ſome Fellows came to the Lodgings of a Phyſician in the Strand, after the Family were all in Bed, and knocking with great Violence, alarmed every Body in the Houſe: The Landlord of the Houſe and another Perſon firſt got up, and looking out of the Windows, demanded who knock'd, and on what Account? To which it was anſwer'd, "They wanted Dr. **** on Buſineſs of the utmoſt Conſequence." The Doctor then calling out to them himſelf, with the ſame Demand, received the ſame Anſwer; but they would give no farther Account. This creating Miſtruſt, the Landlord went down to the Door, to take a nearer View, of the Viſitors, who finding themſelves ſuſpected, thought proper to make off. Hence it is ſuppoſed, the Deſign of the Fellows was to get the Doctor away from his Lodgings, in order to rob him; and this is therefore inſerted as a Caution to any others, upon whom the like Attempt may be made.

Monday a Woman was brought before Juſtice Fielding, for depriving her Husband of every Symptom of Virility.

Monday a Footman belonging to Mr. Pitt, of Arlington Street, was taken up, and carried before a Juſtice, on Suſpicion of robbing his Maſter of Ninety Guineas: The Money was cloſed in a Mahogony Box, which was found in a Pond by one of the Keepers of the Grove in the Green-Park.

Monday between Ten and Eleven in the Forenoon, two Houſes fell down, in the Court where the Slaughter-Houſes are belonging to Clare-market, one of them was empty, but the other was let out in Tenements, and contain'd three or four Families; but thoſe who happened to be at Home, were alarmed by a Crack, ſo that they inſtantly got away, and in three Minutes Time both Houſes fell at once to the Ground, and buried the People's Goods in the Ruins. If this Accident had happened in the Dead of Night, probably not one of the Inhabitants would have been ſaved; and if old Houſes are not better taken Care of, it will be dangerous walking in many of the Streets of this great Metropolis.

One Day laſt Week Mr. Smith, an eminent Farmer, near Chatſworth, the Seat of the Duke of Devonſhire, in Derbyſhire, went to Cheſterfield on the Market Day, as uſual, where he had conſiderable Dealings, and received a large Sum of Money. As he was coming Home, he was way-laid, robbed, and very much wounded, within three hundred Yards of his own Houſe. His Horſe came home into the Yard without the Maſter, which alarmed the Family, as he was always a ſober Man, and the Servants went out in Queſt of him: When they found him, he had only Breath enough left to tell them that he was robbed and murdered, and ſoon after he expired. He was a charitable benevolent Man, univerſally beloved in the Country where he lived, and conſequently his Loſs is univerſally regretted.

On Saturday Morning laſt, a Fire happened at the Houſe of Mr. Syddal and Swain, Druggiſts, in Panton-Street; — as did another at the Houſe of Mr. Bromley, a Baker, in Bedfordbury; but they were both extinguiſhed without doing much Damage.

On Thurſday a young Man belonging to a Corn-factor, leaning over the Iron Rails of the Corn-Market, in Mark-Lane, fell down into the Market Place, (about ſixteen Feet) by which Accident he broke both his Legs.

On Sunday a Man who lived in Chick-Lane was on a ſudden ſeized with a Frenzy, and in a Moment's Time after he barked and howled like a Dog, and got from Perſons who were endeavouring to ſecure him, and ran into Smithfield, where he was ſoon ſecured by Perſons paſſing, and conducted back to his Lodgings. This unhappy Man was a few Months ſince bit by a Dog.

On Sunday as the Rev. Mr. Ditton was coming from the Tabernacle at Iſlington, to his Lodgings, a Fellow aſked Charity of him, and, on being refuſed, the Villain behaved in a moſt outragious Manner, and ſwearing at the above Gentleman; on which an Officer being ſent for, he was ſecured and carried before Juſtice Chamberlain, who committed him to hard Labour for a Month to Clerkenwell-Bridewell.

On

On Monday Morning one Thomas Wilford was committed to Newgate by Juſtice Fielding, for the Murder of Sarah his Wife by giving her ſeveral Stabs, and cutting her Throat in ſuch a Manner as almoſt to ſever her Head from her Body.——The Priſoner confeſſed the Fact, and ſaid, that he had married this Woman on Wedneſday laſt, that he had a very violent Love for her, and that Jealouſy was the Motive to this raſh Action. He ſaid his Wife had left him the Night before at Seven, and ſtaid out till paſt Eleven; that he was vexed at her long Stay, and queſtioned her about it at her Return, to which ſhe gave him very ſhort and unſatisfactory Anſwers. This threw him into a Rage, which being further kindled by provoking Words, he ſnatched up a Knife, and committed the above Fact.——He was extremely bloody, and particularly on one Knee, with which he had knelt on his Wife while he cut her Throat.—When he had perpetrated this horrid Fact, he ran haſtily down from the ſecond Floor, where he lodged, to the firſt, and offered to make his Eſcape out at the Window; but a Woman who lodged in the Room oppoſite to him, who had heard his Wife groan, crying out Murder, he ſtopt ſuddenly and returned, ſaying, he had killed the Woman whom he had loved beſt of all the World, and was contented to ſuffer for it. After this he made no more Offer at eſcaping, which he might eaſily have effected; but ſtaid quietly with the Man of the Houſe, till the Conſtable came, who took him into Cuſtody.—He appeared greatly affected, and full of Contrition before the Juſtice, profeſſing that he deſired to die for his Offence. He was exhorted to ſpend his whole Time, 'till his Trial, in true Repentance and Prayer, to abſtain from all ſtrong Liquors, and to confine himſelf to Bread and Water, which he promiſed to do. He is a young Fellow, juſt turned of 17 Years of Age, born only with one Arm, of a comely and modeſt Countenance, and his Behaviour, with the extreme Horrors with which he appeared to be poſſeſt, drew ſome Pity from the Crowd who were preſent, notwithſtanding he confeſſed, that he was near a Quarter of an Hour in the Commiſſion of the Murder; during which Time it was remarkable, that no Perſon heard more than two or three of the Woman's dying Groans.

Juſt before Wilford went from the Juſtice, he begged to have the little Book againſt Murder, which the Juſtice preſently ordered to be given him, He then fell a crying, and wiſhed he had read it before.

On Monday Night a Woman who lived with her Husband in an obſcure Alley in Swallow Street, being fired with the ſame outrageous Paſſion which produced ſo melancholy a Cataſtrophe the ſame Night in St. Giles's, kill'd her Husband. She had long ſuſpected him of Infidelity to her Bed, and that Night it ſeems ſhe had received ſome freſh Proofs of it; ſhe was either too weak or too cowardly to make an open Attack upon him, but ſmother'd her Reſentment till he was aſleep. She carried to Bed with her a ſharp Knife, and while he was unſuſpecting of Danger, in the moſt cruel Manner cut off his Genitals. He awaked in Agony, but as Aſſiſtance could not be ſpeedily procured, he bled to Death. The Puniſhment for this Crime is burning, for a Woman's killing her Husband is looked upon as petty Treaſon in Law; and as theſe two late Inſtances ſerve to ſhew the diſmal Conſequences of being plunged in the fiery Lake of Jealouſy, ſo they ought to warn every one againſt admitting the firſt Advances of ſo dangerous a Paſſion, and having their Hearts torn to Pieces by that devouring Vulture.

Saturday Night a Journeyman Shoe-maker in Orange-Court, Drury-Lane, having married two Wives, as he lived with the firſt, the ſecond came and abuſed her, upon which the firſt took a Cord from under the Bed, and went and hanged herſelf; but being obſerved by ſomebody in the Houſe; ſhe was cut down before ſhe was quite dead and recovered.

Tueſday Evening a young Gentlewoman very well dreſſed threw herſelf into the Canal in St. James's-Park, but being obſerved by a Soldier, was taken out before ſhe was quite drowned, but Speechleſs. A Surgeon paſſing by, ordered her to be carried to the Parade and there bled her; ſhe was then put into a Chair, and carried into St. George's Hoſpital, where ſhe was put to Bed, but ſtill remained Speechleſs; ſo that they could get no Account who this unhappy Lady was, and it is greatly feared, notwithſtanding all Care, this raſh Action will prove fatal.

The Gentleman who had the Humanity to take Care of the above Lady, had ſoon after another Opportunity of exerciſing both it and his Love of Juſtice; for a poor old Man having his Arm broke as he was walking on the Graſs, by one of the Centinels ſtriking him with the But End of his Muſket, this Gentleman took proper Care of him, and then went with ſome Witneſſes of the Fact to the Commanding Officers on Guard at the Tilt-Yard Coffee houſe to make a Complaint of the Centinel.

On Monday ſome People from London, going to Erith in Kent, in a ſmall Boat, juſt as they came near Erith, began to joke and play with one another, when one of them, a Dyer, fell over board and was drowned.

Monday Morning a Parcel of Cloaths and Maſquerade Dreſſes, juſt landed from a Ship in the River, was ſeized, the Embroidery and Lace being of the French Manufacture.

On Monday laſt a Carpenter's Apprentice in Whitechapel was found drowned in a Pond near Mile-End.

On

On Monday Night a young Man endeavouring to jump over a Ditch between Hoxton and the Peſt-houſe, unfortunately fell, and was killed on the Spot.

On Monday Night laſt, after a long Examination, John Doran, an Accomplice and Companion of the noted Paterſon, the principal Conſpirator againſt Edward Walpole, Eſq; was committed to the Gate-houſe, Weſtminſter, by Thomas Lediard, Eſq; for publiſhing a falſe and ſcandalous Libel againſt ſeveral Gentlemen of Reputation, with an Intent to extort Money from them, and for Want of Sureties; and, we hear, he will be proſecuted with the utmoſt Rigour, in order to deter others from ſuch iniquitous Practices.

PREFERMENTS. The Rev. Mr. Lownds, is preſented to the Rectory of Aſtwood in Buckinghamſhire, void by the Death of the laſt Incumbent.——Laſt Week the Rev. Mr. Knowles was inſtituted to the Rectory of Kilverſtone, in the County of Norfolk, void by the Death of the Rev. Mr. Vaughan.——Friday laſt the Right Hon. Henrietta, Counteſs of Glencairn, appointed the Rev. Jonathan Lypeat, M A. one of the Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge, to be one of her Domeſtick Chaplains.———On Wedneſday laſt the Rev. Dr. Petit, M. A. Lecturer of St. Alphage, near Sion College, was collated by the Right Rev. the Biſhop of London, to the Vicarage of Royſton, in Hertfordſhire.——A Preſentation is paſſed the Seal, to enable the Rev. Charles Lind, M. A. to hold the Rectory and Pariſh Church of Pagleſham, in the County of Eſſex and Dioceſe of London.

MARRIED On Sunday ——— Rolles, Eſq; a Brewer, at Kingſton upon Thames, was married to Miſs Davenport, only Daughter and Heireſs of the late Sir Peter Davenport, of Cheſhire.—Laſt Week was married Mr. Hitchcock, of Fetter-Lane, to Miſs Fanny Le Grand, of Serjeant's-Inn, Fleet-Street, Daughter to the Lady of Sir William Fagg.—On Sunday Mr. Grace, Son of Mr. Grace, a Malt-Diſtiller at Bromley, was married to Miſs Goodwin of Portſmouth.

DEATHS. Friday died at Bromley by Bow, Mr. Arthur Mayne, formerly a Silverſmith in Wood-ſtreet, who having acquired a plentiful Fortune had retired from Buſineſs.—On Saturday died at his Father's, in St. James's Place, — Bateman, Eſq; Page to her Royal Highneſs Princeſs Amelia.—On Sunday died at Kenſington, Miſs Blacket, eldeſt Daughter of Sir Walter Blacket, Bart.—Friday Morning died ſuddenly Mr. Robert Simon, one of the Clerks of the Exciſe-Office, and Brother to Henry Simon, Eſq; Solicitor for Bonds and Criminal Proſecutions to the Cuſtom-Houſe, and to Nathaniel Simon, Eſq; Comptroller of the London Brewery in the Exciſe-Office. This Gentleman was going about Eight o'Clock to the Exciſe-Office, and finding himſelf ill, went into Child's Coffee-houſe, in St. Paul's Church Yard, where he was immediately taken Notice of, and aſked if he would have a Glaſs of Water, which he drank, but refuſed to be blooded, or to have any Aſſiſtance called to him. The Miſtreſs of the Houſe thought proper to ſend for an Apothecary and Surgeon, the latter of which attempted to bleed him, but without Succeſs, for he expired during the Attempt. Mr. Simon had two Fits before this; and about a Week before his Death, met a Porter with a Load of Iron, which ſtruck againſt his Breaſt and hurt him very much.

BANKRUPTS. Elijah Pit, of the City of Glouceſter, Money Scrivener and Chapman.—Richard Romayne, of the Pariſh of St. Luke, in the County of Middleſex. —— James King, late of London, Merchant.

Bank Stock 146. India Stock 190. South Sea Stock 120. Old South Sea Annuities, 1ſt Sub. 107 1-half. Ditto 2d Sub. 105 5-8ths. New Ditto, 107 3-4ths. Ditto 2d Sub. 196 1-4th. Bank Three 1-half per Cent. 1746, and Lottery 1747, 107 5-8ths. Ditto 2d Sub. 106 1-half. Ditto 1747, 1748, and 1749, 106 5-8ths. Ditto 2d Sub. 105 1-half. Three per Cent. Annuities 1726, 104 1 4th. Ditto Three per Cent. 1731 a 1750, 105. India Three per Cent. Annuities 104. Ditto Three 1-half per Cent. 105 3-4ths. Three per Cent. South Sea Annuities, 1751, 105. India Bonds 6l. 13s. Prem. Bank Circulation, 3l. 15s. Blanks and Prizes 1751, 106 1 8th. Three per Cent. Exchequer Orders, 103.

N. B. NUMBER XV. of the Third Volume of this uſeful and entertaining Work, will be publiſhed on *Saturday* the 13th of *June*, 1752, continued regularly every other *Saturday*; and may be had of the Perſons who ſerve News-Papers, or Subſcription Books: *Of whom alſo may be had any of the Numbers of the two former Volumes to compleat Sets*; and each Volume compleat at 5s. 6d. neatly bound.